Announcements

- HW 3 was posted Monday evening. It is due on Sunday by 2pm.
- A morphology book chapter.

Neatist

Transition from last class

- Derivational morphemes are not equally productive.
- Productivity of a morpheme depends on its transparency in form and meaning, frequency of base type, and usefulness.
- Transparency leads to compositional meaning; a lesser degree of transparency can lead to cases of lexicalized (or noncompositional) meaning.

Vegetarian vs. Humanitarian

Transition from last class

- Compare -less with -ese.
- Careless, senseless, lifeless, windowless, bookless, doorless, paragraphless, etc.
- Japanese, Chinese, Senegalese, legalese, journalese, motherese.
Exercise 1, p. 72

1. Which of the following derived words with the suffix -ly have lexicalized (non-compositional) meanings. Hint: some have both. Fill in the grid below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Compositional</th>
<th>Non-compositional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- draw → drawee
- pay → payee
- free → *freeee
- accompany → *accompanyee

Phonological restrictions on productivity

- private → privatize
- capital → capitalize
- corrupt → *corruptize
- secure → *secure

Semantic restrictions on productivity

- escalate → deescalate
- assassinate → *deassassinate

Spanish diminutive morpheme: -illo

- mesa → mesillo ‘little table’
- grupo → grupillo ‘little group’
- gallo → *gallillo ‘little rooster’
- camello → *camellillo ‘little camel’
Etymological restrictions on productivity

- combat → combatant  
- brutal → brutality  
- monster → monstrous  
- parent → parental  
- But notice:  
  - murderous, thunderous

Exercise 3, p. 56

3. Using the data below, try to write a word formation rule for the suffix -able. Consider what category it attaches to, and what part of speech the resulting words belong to. Does it seem to have any phonological or semantic restrictions? Then draw the word trees for the words unwashable and rewashable.

washable  *washable  
diyable  *diyable  
heatable  *heatable  
readable  *readable  
loveable  *loveable  
knowable

Demonstration for using ArborWin/Arboreal to draw trees

- unbelievable

```
    A
   / \ 
  Af   A
 /    / 
un- V   Af
|    |   |
believe  -able
```

Inflectional morphology

- Inflection does not create new lexemes.  
- Rather, it creates different ‘word forms’ of the same lexeme.  
- Inflection marks grammatical categories.  
- The taxonomy of morphemes that we talked about with regard to derivation also is mostly manifest in inflection as well.

Inflectional categories

- Nominal categories:  
  - Number  
  - Person  
  - Gender  
  - Case

Number: singular, dual, and plural

- Classical Arabic:
  - walad  ‘boy’  
  - kitaab  ‘book’  
  - kitaab-aan ‘two books’

- Classical Arabic, dual:
  - walad-aan ‘two boys’  
  - ?awlaad ‘boys’  
  - kutub ‘books’  
  - kitaab-aan ‘two books’
Inclusive and exclusive ‘we’

- Chechen: txo (inclusive) vs. vai (exclusive).
- Malay: kita vs. kami.
- Tok Pisin: yumipela vs. mipela.

Swahili classifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class number</th>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Typical meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mb, mv, mn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bel, bv, b</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>plural: persons (a plural counterpart of class 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n, nes, nes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>nas, nap</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>plural: plants (a plural counterpart of class 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>i, j, O</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>maj, mwik</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>plural: limits (a plural counterpart of class 3, 5, 11; seldom 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ab, ab</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>n, n, ns, ne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>plural: things (a plural counterpart of class 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>is, is, is, of</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: monos, things (a plural counterpart of class 5 and 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>lo, l, lo, lo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: no class semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>lo, l, lo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>singular: no class semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>gb, gb, gb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>verbal nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>p, p, p, p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>locative: before something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>m, m, m, m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>locative: inside something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>m, m, m, m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>locative: inside something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case-marking: Japanese

- Some languages mark nouns (and other categories) for case.
- Consider Japanese:
  - John-ga Mary-ni hon-o yatta
- Each noun inflects for case: subjects appear with nominative case; direct objects appear with accusative case; and indirect objects appear with dative case.

Case-marking: Japanese

- Notice, crucially, however, that in intransitive clauses (those without an object), the case marker on the subject of a Japanese sentence remains the same (i.e., -ga):
  - John-ga Kobe-ni itta
  - John-nom Kobe-to went
  “John went to Kobe.”

Case-marking: Greenlandic

- As it turns out, not all languages behave that way.
- Let’s consider the case marking system in transitive and intransitive sentences in Greenlandic Eskimo (CM stands for “case marker”).
Case-marking: Greenlandic

a. Juuna-p atuaga-q miiqa-nut nassiuupaa
   Juuna-CM book-CM child-CM send
   “Juuna sent a book to the children.”

b. atuaga-q tikissimanngilaq
   book-CM hasn’t come
   “A book hasn’t come yet.”

• What do we notice here?

Case-marking: Greenlandic

• The subject of an intransitive clause carries the same case marker as the object of a transitive clause. Such case is typically referred to as “absolutive,” as opposed to the “ergative” case marker on the subject of a transitive verb.
• We call Japanese-type languages “nominative-accusative” languages, and Greenlandic-type languages “ergative-absolutive” languages.

Next class agenda

• Inflectional morphology of verbal categories.
• Difference between inflection and derivation.
• Morphological typology. Read Lieber Chapter 7.